November 27th, 1860.

Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. Sclater exhibited some bird-skins, procured by Capt. Herd at Port Churchill, Hudson's Bay. Amongst them was a Crane, similar to *Grus canadensis*, but much smaller in dimensions, and probably referable to the species described by Mr. Cassin as *Grus fraterculus* (Birds of N. Am. p. 656) from an immature example obtained in New Mexico. It was of interest as being the second specimen obtained, and the first in adult plumage, of this species. Another skin was probably that of *Bernicla hutchinsii*, though rather larger in dimensions than the described individuals of this species. Capt. Herd had likewise presented a living pair of this dwarf variety of the Canada Goose (*Bernicla canadensis*) to the Society's Menagerie—which was the first occasion of their having been exhibited alive in this country.

Mr. Gould brought under the notice of the meeting several Crested Penguins, and remarked that there appeared to be some species of this truly oceanic group which had not yet been characterized. Upon the present occasion, however, he only referred to those forming the genus *Eudyptes*, and, after a few cursory observations upon the described species of that form, proceeded to characterize two others from his own collection under the names of *Eudyptes nigrivestis* and *E. diadematus*.

Mr. Gould remarked that the species of this well-defined crested group now known were:—

Eudyptes chrysolophus.
—— *chrysocome.*
—— *pachyrhynchus.*
Eudyptes nigrivestis.
—— *diadematus.*

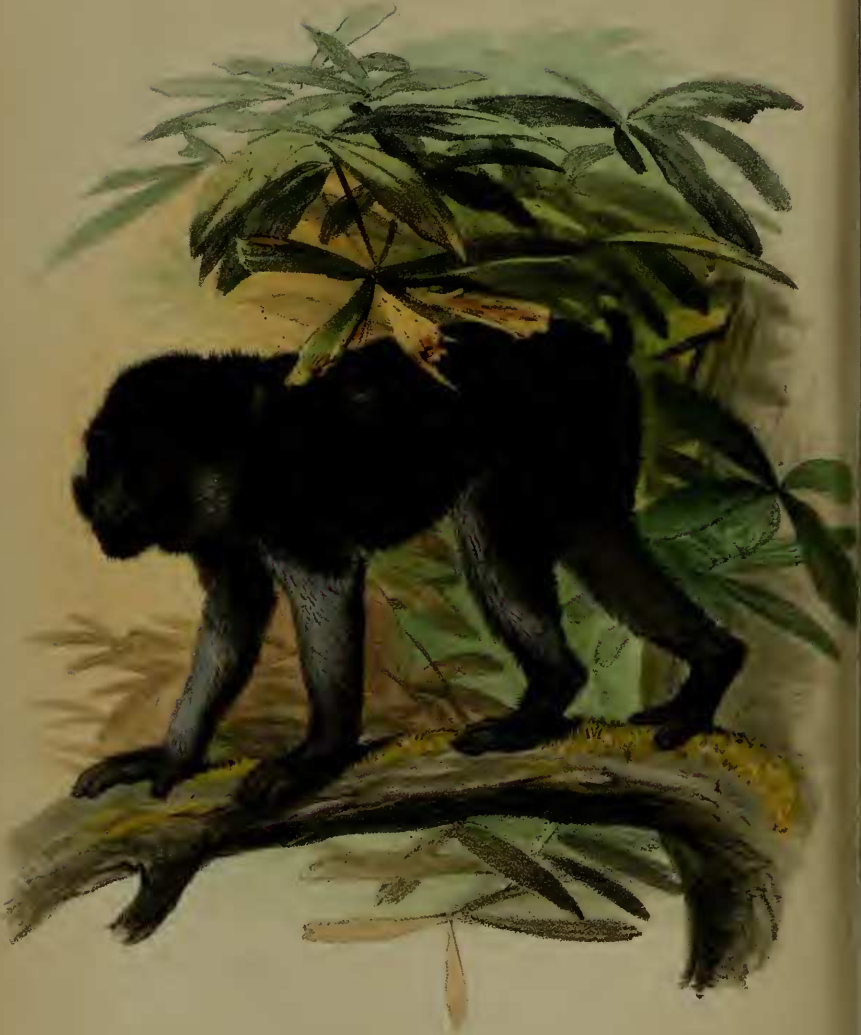
The following were the descriptions given of the two new species:—

Eudyptes nigrivestis, Gould.

Face, chin, upper part of the throat, and sides of the neck black; feathers of the forehead and crown long, narrow, and silky-black; those on the sides of the head considerably prolonged; a stripe of pale straw-yellow commences at the nostrils, continues over the eye, and extends in lengthened narrow filamentous feathers behind that organ; upper surface black, each feather with a narrow line of greyish-blue at the tip; outer side of the wing shining black, edged posteriorly with white; tail black with grey reflexions; all the under surface of the body and the under surface of the wing, except at the base and tip, silky-white, the base and tip being sooty-black; bill chestnut-brown; eye pinkish-chocolate; feet livid.

Total length $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bill 2, wing $5\frac{3}{4}$, tail 4, tarsi $\frac{7}{8}$.

Habitat. The Falkland Islands, where it is known by the name of "Rock-hopper."



J. Jury lith.

M. & N. Hanhart Imp^t

MACACUS OCREATUS.

Remark. The species to which this bird is most nearly allied appears to be *E. chrysocome*; but it differs in being of a smaller size, in its much darker colouring, particularly of the throat, sides of the face, and wings; the superciliary stripe and the filamentous feathers into which it is prolonged are also much less developed.

EUDYPTES DIADEMATUS, Gould.

Face, chin, upper part of the throat, and sides of the neck sooty-black; feathers of the forehead and crown long, narrow, and silky-yellow at the base, and silky-black for the remainder of their length, those on the sides of the head considerably prolonged; a stripe of chrome-yellow commences at the nostrils, continues over the eye, and extends in lengthened narrow filamentous feathers behind that organ; upper surface black, each feather with a narrow line of greyish-blue at the tip; outer side of the wing dark-grey, edged posteriorly with white; tail black with grey reflexions; under surface of the body and the under side of the wing, except at the base and tip, silky-white, the base and tip being sooty-black; bill chestnut-brown; eye pinkish-chocolate; feet livid.

Total length 25 inches, bill 2¾, wing 6, tail 4½, tarsi 1¼.

Habitat. The Falkland Islands.

Remark. This is a somewhat large species, and bears the same relationship to *E. chrysolophus*, that *E. nigrivestis* does to *E. chrysocome*; it differs, however, from *E. chrysolophus* in the darker colouring of its chin and the presence of the rich chrome-yellow stripe which passes over the eye. It differs also from *E. pachyrhynchus* in the more lengthened and less robust form of the bill.

For both these new species, science is indebted to Captain Abbott.

The following papers were read:—

1. NOTICE OF SOME RARE SPECIES OF QUADRUMANA, NOW LIVING IN THE SOCIETY'S MENAGERIE. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A., SECRETARY TO THE SOCIETY.

(Mammalia, Pl. LXXXII.)

The Society's collection of living Quadrumana, though not large at the present moment (embracing about sixty individuals, belonging to twenty-six species), contains examples of several rare and little-known animals of this order, concerning which I beg leave to be allowed to make a few remarks. The difficulty of accurately describing living animals, particularly of this kind, is so well known, that I shall make no apology for confining my observations to the general characters by which I hope to make the species more easily recognizable, trusting that, as when dead they will be offered to the British Museum, there will be better opportunity of examining them more fully hereafter.

1. Macacus ocreatus. (The Ashy-black Macaque.) (Pl. LXXXII.)

Papio ocreatus, Ogilby, P. Z. S. 1840, p. 56; Ann. N. H. vi. 517.
Macacus fusco-ater, Schinz, Syn. Mamm. p. 58; Wagn. Säug. v. p. 59.

We have a male Macaque, obtained by exchange out of a travelling menagerie in the summer of 1858. It was somewhat paralysed in the hind-quarters when received, and does not promise to be very long-lived. The species seems certainly the same as that described by Mr. Ogilby before the Society in 1840 from a specimen observed living in a menagerie, and is probably identical with *Macacus fusco-ater* of Schinz, in which case, however, Mr. Ogilby's name has precedence. It belongs strictly to the division of *Macacus* in which the tail is very short, sometimes reduced almost to a tubercle as in *M. arctoides*[*] and *M. maurus*. There is no example of this species in the British or French National Collections; but the Leyden Museum contains two specimens (labelled, if I recollect right, *maurus*), which, I believe, belong to it. The example in the Frankfort collection (Schinz's type) is said to have been brought from Celebes. Wagner's diagnosis, slightly altered, "*Niger, artubus intus antè brachiis tibiisque cinereis, cauda brevissima*," suits our specimen very well, and is quite sufficient to distinguish the present species from its allies.

2. Macacus maurus. (The Moor Macaque.)

A young male Macaque, lately purchased from a dealer, seems to belong to this species as figured by F. Cuvier[†]. It belongs strictly to the same group of *Macacus* as the last species, having the tail reduced to a mere naked tubercle, hardly an inch in length. The hair is of a uniform brown without annellations, and the naked face black. Two examples of the same animal, rather lighter in colouring, are in the British Museum, lately acquired at the sale of Lidth de Jeude's collection. The locality of this Macaque is not accurately known[‡]; but the occurrence of this example is interesting as tending to confirm the species, which the French authorities themselves have characterized as "une espèce très-douteuse[§]." It appears to be decidedly different from *Macacus arctoides* of Cochin China.

3. Cercopithecus rufo-viridis. (The Rufous-backed Monkey.)

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[*] It may be remarked that *Papio melanotis*, Ogilby (of which the type is now in the British Museum), is certainly not *Macacus speciosus*, as attempted to be shown by Wagner, but more nearly resembles *M. arctoides*, having a very short tubercle for a tail. In *M speciosus* of Japan the tail is considerably longer and covered with hair.

[†] F. Cuvier and St. Hil. Mamm. livr. 4.

[‡] Mr. Bartlett informs me that there are two Monkeys of the same species, only rather larger, and darker in colouring, alive in the Zoological Gardens at Amsterdam.

[§] I. G. St. Hilaire in Cat. Mamm. Mus. Paris, p. 31.

Cercopithecus rufo-viridis, I. Geoffr. St. Hilaire, Compt. Rend. xv. p. 1038; Arch. Mus. ii. p. 564. pl. 4.

In June 1859 we received a Monkey, obtained, living, by Commander Bedingfield, R.N., in the mouth of the Zambesi River when in company with Dr. Livingstone's expedition. It agrees so nearly with the description and figure of M. St. Hilaire's *Cercopithecus rufo-viridis*, that I have no doubt of its belonging to that species. The feet of our specimen are rather darker-grey in colouring, which is really almost the only difference I can make out. As the typical example of this species at Paris was the only one previously known, it is of much interest to possess a second, coming from a determinate locality. Referring to Dr. Peters's 'Zoology of the Mozambique,' we find no species indicated as likely to be intended for the present, though the true *C. pygerythrus* (a species generally confounded with the South African *C. delalandii*) is said to occur in that country. The nearest ally of *C. rufo-viridis* is the Grivet (*C. griseo-viridis*, Desm.) of Eastern Africa.

4. CYNOCEPHALUS ANUBIS, F. Cuv. & St. Hil.

The Society have lately purchased of Mr. W. C. Finlason a fine young male example of a *Cynocephalus*, which that gentleman brought home with him from Lagos in the Bight of Benin, on the west coast of Africa. It was captured when quite young, about midway between Lagos and Abbeokuta.

Mr. Finlason informs me that it is very seldom that these animals can be obtained, the natives having a fearful horror of their strength and ferocity when attacked.

This *Cynocephalus* seems to be the *Anubis*, as figured in F. Cuvier and G. St. Hilaire's 'Mammifères' (livr. 50), a species not generally recognized by systematists. It agrees perfectly with the example lately in the Society's collection, but now in the British Museum, which was named *Cynocephalus anubis* by Mr. Waterhouse*, and with other similar specimens, which all bear the same name, in our National Collection. It is very different from *Cynocephalus babuin* of Eastern Africa, of which Wagner† has made the *C. anubis* a variety, and is more like *C. sphinx* of Senegal. The *Cynocephalus olivaceus* of Geoffroy St. Hilaire's Catalogue of the French National Collections is undoubtedly of this same species, our specimen agreeing perfectly with the characters there given, and being from the same locality. The most noticeable points in this *Cynocephalus* are the very elongated black face, and the uniform dark olive-green fur, traversed below the surface with annellations of yellow and black.

I may take this opportunity of remarking that Mr. Ogilby's *Cynocephalus thoth*‡, of which the type specimen is now also in the

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* See 'Catalogue of the Mammalia preserved in the Museum of the Zoological Society of London,' ed. 2, 1838, p. 8, sp. 51 A.

† Schreber's Säug. Suppl. v. p. 63.

‡ P. Z. S. 1843, p. 11; Fraser's Zool. Typ. pl. 5.

British Museum, has nothing to do with *C. hamadryas*, as supposed by Wagner in the work above referred to *, but is most closely allied to *C. babuin*.

It may be of interest to add a complete list of the species at the present moment in the Menagerie, although in this group of animals deaths and fresh accessions are so frequent that the names are liable to perpetual change.

1. *Presbytes entellus*, India.
2. *Cercopithecus petaurista*, W. Africa.
3. —— *mona*, W. Africa.
4. —— *diana*, W. Africa.
5. —— *delalandii*, S. Africa.
6. —— *sabæus*, W. Africa.
7. —— *rufo-viridis*, Zambesi.
8. —— *griseo-viridis*, E. Africa.
9. *Cercocebus fuliginosus*, W. Africa.
10. *Macacus radiatus*, Continental India.
11. —— *pileatus*, Ceylon.
12. —— *cynomolgus*, Malay countries.
13. —— *silenus*, Malabar Coast.
14. —— *rhesus*, India.
15. —— *nemestrinus*, Malay countries.
16. —— *ocreatus*, Celebes (?).
17. —— *maurus*.
18. *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, Aden.
19. —— *anubis*, W. Africa.
20. *Cebus apella*, S. America.
21. —— *cirrifer*, S. America.
22. —— *capucinus*, S. America.
23. *Ateles pentadactylus*, S. America †.
24. *Lemur nigrifrons*, Madagascar.
25. —— *albimanus*, Madagascar.
26. —— *hybridus*, ex *L. nigrifronte*, ♂, et *L. albifronte*, ♀.

The following species have within the last few years bred in our menagerie:—*Macacus pileatus*, *M. rhesus*, *Cercocebus fuliginosus*, and hybrids between *M. pileatus* and *M. radiatus*, between *M. cynomolgus* and *M. nemestrinus*, and between *Lemur nigrifrons* and *L. albifrons*.

2. On the Genus Hyperoodon: the two British kinds, and their Food. By Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., etc.

At the preceding meeting of the Society, a letter was read from the Rev. G. Beardsworth, the Vicar of Selling, on a female Whale and its young, which had been caught on the coast near Whitstable, Kent*.

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* Schreber's Säug. Suppl. v. p. 63.

† Our *Ateles* has one hand with the thumb, and one without it, and is thus intermediate between *A. pentadactylus* and *A. paniscus*. But the face is *black*.

Through the kind agency of Mr. Beardsworth, the complete skeleton of the older, and part of the skeleton of the younger specimen have been secured for the British Museum. The species is *Hyperoodon rostratum*. It is well figured, from a drawing by Mr. Beardsworth, in the 'Illustrated News' for the 18th of November, 1860.

There has been some discussion about the form of the blow-hole in this genus,—some, as Voigt and Wesmael, describing the ends of the opening as pointed forwards, as in other Dolphins, while Dale, Boussard and Doumel describe them as pointed backwards. Mr. Beardsworth, in his description, calls the blow-hole straight; but his figure represents it as slightly crescent-shaped, with the ends pointing towards the nose; and Mr. Crotch, who has sent me a note on a specimen of a female *Hyperoodon* which was shot near Weston-super-Mare, as exactly agreeing with the specimen obtained at Kiel in 1801, only that the cusps of the blow-hole are directed forwards; and he inquires, "Does the cusp of the lunate spiracle turned forward mean anything?" At any rate it appears to be the normal direction in this species.

Mr. Beardsworth observes in his note :—"I enclose you a portion of the food found in the stomach. There was more than half a bushel of this (which I am told is the claws of the Cuttle-fish), and nothing else."

It is not a new fact that Cetaceans, at least the Whales with teeth, feed on these animals; for the beaks of some Cephalopods are found interspersed in the substance of ambergris, which is a concretion found in the intestines or stomach of the Spermaceti Whale. In this substance they are in general few in number; but their presence is so universal that the druggists do not consider the ambergris true if they are not found in it, and they thus distinguish the artificial substitute from the real article in the market.

The Black Fish (*Globiocephalus macrorhynchus*) is said to have the remains of Cuttle-fish in the stomach; and Bennett, in his 'Whaling Voyage,' states, "the ordinary food of the Sperm Whale is the Cuttle-fish or Squad, *Sepia*" (p. 176). I suspect that Cuttle-fish or Squad, or even *Sepia*, is intended to represent the Linnean genus *Sepia*, not the genus as now restricted, and is synonymous with the class *Cephalopoda*: at least that must be the case in the whale now under consideration; for if the beaks belonged to Decapodous Cephalopods either of the genus *Loligo* or *Sepia*, there would no doubt be some remains of the dorsal shell of the *Sepia*, or of the dorsal glade of the *Loligo* and its allied genera, found intermixed with the beaks.

The articles sent were certainly the horny beaks of a Cephalopod, and appear to be those of the common *Octopus*, or Sea Spider.

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* The person who procured the Whale is Mr. Smith. As his card shows a trade in an article that is new to me, I give it entire :—"Henry Smith, Horse Bridge, Whitstable, Fish Agent for Five-fingers, Mussels, and Sprats." I suppose the first are Star-fishes.

It is very curious that these beaks should form such a mass, as this indicates that they must be very abundant in some parts of the sea, and proves that they must form at least a large portion of the food of this animal. I have never seen the *Octopus* in large numbers either at sea, in the nets of the fishermen, or thrown up on the coast; yet that they are abundant somewhere these beaks are a sufficient proof.

The beaks sent me by Mr. Beardsworth all appear to belong to a single species; but he informs me there were some of a larger size intermixed with them when they were first taken out of the stomach, but they were selected and taken away by the bystanders. As there are only an upper and a lower beak to each fish, and they are of a small size, it would require many thousand animals to make up a half-bushel of them.

The measurement of the younger Cetacean, as given by Mr. Beardsworth's account, is interesting as showing its large size while yet in company with its mother, and proving that Dr. Knox's observation, that the fœtus of the Porpoise is half the length (that is one-fourth of the size) of the parent before it is born, and that the young appear to attain their full size very rapidly, is probably equally true in the genus *Hyperoodon*.

It is to be observed that both the female from Whitstable and the female from Weston-super-Mare have the dorsal fin on the hinder part of the back, about two-thirds the distance from the head, as in Hunter's figure of the Bottle-nose (Phil. Trans. vol. lxxvii. t. 19), and not in the middle of the back, as in the Bottle-head or Flounder's-head described and figured by Dale in his History of Harwich, p. 411. t. 149.

In my Monograph on Whales, published in the 'Zoology of the Erebus and Terror,' I described and figured a species of *Hyperoodon* from the skull of an animal which had been caught at the Orkneys, under the name of *Hyperoodon latifrons*, on account of the great height and very great thickness of the reflexed part of the maxillary bones, which form the crest in front of the blowers.

Professor Eschricht considers that this species is founded on the skull of an adult male of the common species (which he calls *Hyperoodon butzkopf*), because the specimen of the animal with this kind of skull which he received from Faroe was of that sex.

The following facts I think will dispel such an idea:—first, I think I can prove that males and females have been seen and preserved of both species; and secondly, the structure and form of the two skulls is so different, that it is much more likely that they should be referable to two very distinct genera than to species of the same genus.

I may state that I have examined four skulls of the *H. latifrons*, and Professor Eschricht has another.

There is a skeleton with the skull of an adult animal of this species in the College Museum at Edinburgh, which was obtained from the Frith of Forth on the 29th of October, 1839. Mr. William Thompson (Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1846, vol. xvii. p. 153) informs us that this specimen was a female 28½ feet long, accompanied by a young male. So there can be little doubt that there are females of *Hyperoodon latifrons* as well as males.

It appears to be a northern species. As I have seen specimens from Greenland, the Orkneys, and the Coast of Lanarkshire, this is the most southern example that has yet occurred to me. It is also probably a much larger species than *Hyperoodon rostratum*, as the skull from Greenland in the Newcastle Museum is 92 inches long, while the largest skull of *H. rostratum* that has come under my observation does not exceed 60 or 65 inches.

It is only necessary to examine the figure of the two skulls of *Hyperoodon rostratum* and *H. latifrons* in the Plate to the 'Voyage of the Erebus and Terror,' to see how exceedingly different they are from each other, not only in the form of the skull, but also in the form of the lower jaw. The skull of *H. latifrons* not only differs from that of *H. rostratum* in the thickness and solidity of the frontal crest of the maxillary bones, but in the crest being much higher than the hinder part of the skull; while in all the skulls of *H. rostratum* I have seen, the crest is of the same height with the frontal ridge.

As regards *Hyperoodon rostratum*, Mr. Beardsworth states his specimens to be a female and a young female. The specimen which was shot at Weston-super-Mare, Mr. Crotch informs me, is a female. I may also observe that the specimen of this species described by Mr. William Thompson in the Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist. 1846, vol. xvii. p. 150, is said to be a male: its skeleton is now in the Belfast Museum. So there are certainly male and female of this species also known.

Mr. Crotch has furnished me with the following measurements of the female specimen taken at Weston-super-Mare, which was exhibited at Bristol:—

	feet.	in.
Total length	26	0
From posterior origin of dorsal fin to insertion of the tail	6	0
Dorsal in width at base	1	11
—— in height	1	5
Tail in diameter	7	0
— in depth	2	0
Cloaca to insertion of tail	5	3
Length of cloacal fold	2	0
From anterior of cloaca to pectoral	8	6
Length of pectoral	2	0
Height of pectoral	0	9
——— of body at anterior end of dorsal	4	0
——— of body at origin of tail	1	4
From gape to muzzle	2	0
Vertical height of forehead from gape	1	8
——— ——— from insertion of upper jaw	0	10
From eye to gape	2	0
From eye to spiracle	2	0
Girth at the dorsal	11	0

	feet.	in.
From cloaca middle to navel middle	5	0
From pectoral to pectoral, beneath	1	8

The latter measurement shows a character that the figures generally misrepresent, the closeness and lowness of the pectoral fins: they are generally represented as if they were about one-third up the sides of the body, and consequently far apart; but Mr. Beardsworth particularly says that they are so low on the sides, that a stick placed across the body, under the fins, would touch the base of each.

3. NOTES ON THE REPRODUCTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN WATTLE-BIRD (TALEGALLA LATHAMI) IN THE SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

BY A. D. BARTLETT.

The pair of Talegallas kept in the Gardens of the Society, during the spring and summer of the present year formed a large mound composed of leaves, grass, earth, and other materials. Within this mound the female deposited twenty eggs. The *time of laying*, the *interval of time between each egg*, and the *period of incubation* are at present unknown to me.

But on the morning of the 26th of August a young Talegalla crept out of the mound, and, quite regardless of its parent, ran about searching for worms and other insects, upon which it fed with as much adroitness and apparent knowledge as the chick of a common fowl would exhibit at a month old.

Towards night this young bird flew about among the branches of the trees and shrubs in search of a safe roosting-place, and, having selected one about 6 feet from the ground, settled down and appeared as comfortable and unconcerned as an adult bird,—the female taking no notice whatever of her offspring.

Upon carefully looking into the mound two days afterwards (on the 28th), I observed a second young bird moving about and busily engaged cleaning its feathers with its bill, the wing-feathers at this time being encased in quill-sheaths. This young bird remained in the mound about twenty-four hours after it had escaped from the shell; and during this time the wing and other feathers were freed from their covering, so that the bird was enabled to fly immediately upon quitting the mound, which it did on the morning of the 29th. This second young bird conducted himself in the same manner as his predecessor. The two young birds took no notice whatever of each other, or of the old female, the three birds appearing perfectly independent of each other, *eating*, *drinking*, and *roosting separately*; and although an occasional small voice was heard from the young birds, it did not appear to indicate or excite any notice among them. These young birds grow amazingly—so rapidly, that at the age of three months they can scarcely be distinguished from the adult birds.

The foregoing observations lead me to believe that two or three days may elapse between the laying of each egg. The young birds will consequently come out of the mound in the order in which the eggs were laid, as it is evident that incubation must commence immediately the egg is laid. If, therefore, twenty eggs are laid in forty or sixty days, there must be this number of days difference in the age between the first and the last of the brood, and no two of the young birds could possibly be of the same age.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature connected with this bird is the very perfect development of the young, reminding us strongly of the next division of the vertebrate animals (the *Reptiles*),—not that I can see any connecting links between the great divisions of the Vertebrata.

But although it is only in the Mammalia that the young are fed by the fluid secreted in the mammary glands, yet in the highest order of the class *Aves* (the Parrots) the young are fed partly by the fluid secreted in the œsophagus, mixed with the softened and partially digested food from the crop of the parent birds.

Now in the *Talegalla* we seem to approach the reptilian character not only in the form and general appearance of the eggs, but in the manner in which they are deposited and the absence of care bestowed upon the young.

I believe I am correct in saying that, with this exception, all birds feed or provide food for their young, while, on the other hand, I am not aware that any reptile is known to do so, and that all the reptiles that lay eggs leave them to hatch, and the young to provide for themselves,—their young, as in the Talegalla, coming forth in a very perfect and well-developed condition, and being enabled to seek and obtain their food without the aid of the parents. I therefore cannot avoid considering the Talegalla and its allies as exhibiting in this respect the lowest form in birds.

4. On a West-African Genus of Snakes (Meizodon).

By Dr. Albert Günther.

Fischer has described a Colubrine Snake from West Africa with the name of *Meizodon regularis* [*]. Finding its dentition similar to that of *Coryphodon*, from which it considerably differs in general habit, he thought himself justified in separating it generically as *Meizodon*. I have had the opportunity of examining not only *Meizodon regularis*, but also two other Snakes which, in their dentition and in general habit, are the species nearest allied to it, and from which it becomes evident that all three are to be removed from the family of *Colubridæ* to that of *Coronellidæ*. In order to fix their position in the latter family, and to see whether it were possible to keep up a West-African *Coronelline* form of Snakes with *the maxillary teeth gradually increasing in strength*, for which the name of *Meizodon* might be retained, I was induced to re-examine all the other African *Coronellidæ.* But I could not convince myself that such a genus would form a naturally defined group. *Coronella cucullata,* with its posterior maxillary tooth grooved; *Ablabes rufulus,* with all the teeth equal in length; *Coronella olivacea, C. fuliginoides,* and probably *C. semiornata,* with the posterior tooth longest; and finally, the three species of *Meizodon,* with the teeth gradually increasing in strength,—are so similar to each other in the proportions of the single parts, in the arrangement of the shields of the head, in their physiognomy, in the structure and number of the scales, in the darkness of the colours, that the other character, that of dentition, must give way for generic distinction—the more so as it is very difficult in many specimens, even in some species *, to say which of the different categories of dentition is prevalent.

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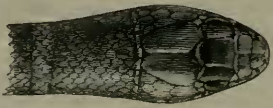
[*] Hamburg. Abhandl. Gebiet Naturw. 1856, p. 112.

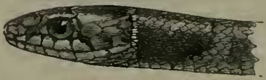
I add, for completeness' sake, the diagnosis of *Meizodon regularis*:

CORONELLA (MEIZODON) REGULARIS.

Syn. *Meizodon regularis,* Fischer, Hamb. Abhandl. Gebiet Naturwiss. 1856, p. 112; Gthr. Catal. Col. Snakes, pp. 109, 250.

Scales smooth, in nineteen rows; anal bifid; two posterior oculars. Eight upper labial shields, the fourth and fifth coming into the orbit. Entirely blackish-olive; each scale with a black centre and a pearl-coloured speck at the upper edge; posterior part of the neck with a broad, darker, lighter-edged collar.





Hab. West Africa.

The typical specimen is in the Hamburg Museum; another in the Collection of the British Museum.

CORONELLA (MEIZODON) BITORQUATA, n. sp.

Scales smooth, in nineteen rows; anal bifid; two posterior oculars. Eight upper labial shields, the fourth and fifth coming into the orbit. Brownish-olive above; a black band across the occipitals, a second across the neck, and a black spot behind the latter on each side of the neck, extending on to the ventral shields; the lower parts dirty yellowish.

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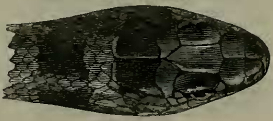
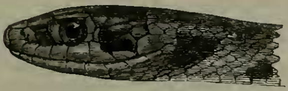
* In many specimens of *Ablabes rufulus* the teeth are, strictly speaking, not equal, but increase in strength posteriorly. In *Liophis cobella* the character of the longer posterior tooth is little marked; and there are specimens in which all the teeth are of equal size.

Hab. Senegal.

The typical specimen is in the British Museum.

Description.—Habit like that of *Coronella austriaca*; number and form of the shields of the head normal; the posterior frontals are rather longer than, and nearly twice as large as, the anterior ones; vertical five-sided, slender, with the posterior angle acute; occipitals of moderate size, obtusely rounded behind. Nostril between two shields; loreal square; anteorbital high, extending on to the vertical; two posterior oculars in contact with an oblong temporal shield; three other temporals are behind the latter, the upper of which is elongate, forming a suture with the occipital. Eight upper labial shields, the fourth and fifth coming into the orbit. Scales short, rhombic, smooth, in nineteen rows. Ventral shields 205; anal 1/1; caudal 75. The colours have been described in the diagnosis; the ground-colour changes into lead-grey after the epidermis has been rubbed off. The maxillary teeth form one continuous series; anteriorly small, they gradually become longer and stouter posteriorly; none of them are grooved.





	inches.	lines.
Length of the head	0	4
——— of the trunk	8	0
——— of the tail	2	3

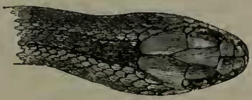
CORONELLA (MEIZODON) DUMERILII, n. sp.

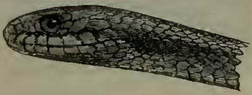
Scales smooth, in nineteen rows; anal bifid; three posterior oculars. Eight upper labial shields, the fourth and fifth coming into the orbit. Greyish-brown above, with a darker, white-edged longitudinal band occupying the five medial dorsal series of scales and extending from the neck to the tail, where it gradually disappears; another rather indistinct whitish line running along the fourth outer series of scales. Belly whitish.

Hab. Sierra Leone.

The typical specimen is in the British Museum.

Description.—Habit like that of *Coronella austriaca*; number and form of the shields of the head normal; the posterior frontals are as long as, and not much larger than, the anterior ones; vertical five-sided, slender, with the posterior angle very acute; occipitals of moderate size, tapering behind, but with the extremity rounded. The shield which is pierced by the nostril is very indistinctly divided into two; loreal square; anteorbital high, not extending on to the vertical; three posterior orbital shields; an oblong temporal shield is in contact with the two inferior oculars; three or four scale-like temporals behind the anterior one. Eight upper labials, the fourth and fifth coming into the orbit. Scales short, rhombic, smooth, in nineteen rows. Ventral shields 143; anal 1/1; caudal 85. The colours have been described in the diagnosis; the ground-colour changes into lead-grey, after the epidermis has been rubbed off. The maxillary teeth form one continuous series; anteriorly small, they gradually become longer and stouter posteriorly, and none of them are grooved.





	inches.	lines.
Length of the head	0	4½
——— of the trunk	8	0
——— of the tail	3	5

This species is dedicated to the memory of the late Prof. A. M. C. Duméril.

5. Note on Aspidochelys livingstonii. By Dr. John Edward Gray, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., etc.

In the 'Proceedings' for this year, p. 5, I described and figured a Soft Freshwater Turtle from the Zambesi under the name of *Aspidochelys livingstonii*; at p. 314 are printed some further observations on the African *Trionyches* with hidden feet (*Emyda*); and in both these papers I state that I had not been able to find any published description of a Tortoise from Zanzibar that Dr. Peters had indicated to me in a letter to myself in 1840 under the name of *Cyclanosteus frenatus*.

Dr. Peters, through Mr. Sclater, has kindly referred me to a paper by him on the Tortoises found during his travels, in the

'Bericht der Königl. Akad. zu Berlin,' for 1854, p. 276, where the Tortoise from Zanzibar is very briefly described, but under the name of *Cycloderma frenatum*; and has stated that he believes it is the same as the one I described from the Zambesi. Mr. Sclater says that he has seen two or three fine perfect specimens of this Tortoise in the Berlin Museum. Under these circumstances, there can be no doubt that my name must give way to that used by my friend Dr. Peters.

I may at the same time observe that the genus *Cycloderma* is so characterized by Dr. Peters that it will include all the African *Emydæ*, all of which have the dorsal disk flexible on the margin and without any marginal bones. On the contrary, my genus *Cyclanosteus*, to which I had provisionally referred Dr. Peters's species, is by its character confined to those species of the African *Emydæ* which have nine sternal callosities.

As Dr. Peters, before he published the characters of the genus, considered it desirable to change the name of the genus which I had adopted from his MS. communication; and founded his genus *Cycloderma* on a species that has only seven sternal callosities (though he only mentions the number of the callosities in the specific character, and probably would have considered my animal with nine callosities as the second species of his genus), I think, if the two animals are to be kept in different genera, as I am of opinion they ought to be, we ought in justice to retain his name for the restricted genus, in preference to my name of *Aspidochelys*, or Mr. Cope's genus *Heptothyra*, which are founded on this peculiarity.

The synonyma of the Zambesi and Zanzibar Tortoise will then stand thus:—

CYCLODERMA FRENATUM, Peters, Bericht. 1859, p. 216.

Cyclanosteus frenatus, Peters, MS. 1848; Gray, Cat. Tortoises Brit. Mus. p. 64. 1855; Proc. Zool. Soc. 1860, p. 314.

? *Aspidochelys livingstonii*, Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1860, p. 5. t. 22, and p. 316.

As the head of the *Aspidochelys* is not known, and the colour of the head forms one of the best characters for the separation of the species of *Trionychidæ*, we cannot refer the Zambesi species to the Zanzibar animal with certainty until an entire specimen of the former animal has been examined; but, at any rate, it appears to be a species of the genus *Cyclanosteus* of Dr. Peters, restricted as I propose.

6. DESCRIPTIONS OF FORTY-SEVEN NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, IN THE COLLECTION OF HUGH CUMING. BY W. HARPER PEASE, ESQ.

BULLA MARMOREA.

Shell ovately oblong, light, thin, perforate, outer lip straight;

longitudinally finely striated and marked with fine microscopic spiral striæ. Colour chocolate-brown, mottled with darker, and freckled and blotched with white.

Haminea galba.

Shell oval, light, shining, yellowish; marked with longitudinal lines of growth, and finely microscopically spirally striated; outer lip nearly straight, and very slightly produced posteriorly; inner lip thickened somewhat at the base, and slightly reflected; columella strongly arched at lower part.

The shell of this species can hardly be distinguished from that of *H. crocata* (nob.); but the animal differs widely; its description was given, by mistake, as that of *H. crocata*, and may be found on page 20 of 'Proc. Zool. Soc.' for 1860.

The description of the animal of *H. crocata* we give below:—

Haminea crocata (nob.).

Animal.—Cephalic disk square, oblong, in advance of the shell, slightly notched at the centre of the front side, at the posterior side provided with a pair of flat, rather broad, recumbent lobes, which are rounded at their extremities; lateral lobes reflected on the sides of the shell two-thirds of its length; foot extending beyond the shell posteriorly, and rounded at its termination. Colour cinereous; pellucid.

Cerithium gracile.

Shell light, thin, turreted, slender; whorls convexly rounded, ribbed longitudinally and varicose, ribs rounded and becoming obsolete on the last whorl, ornamented with spiral raised striæ or ribs which are somewhat flexuous and alternately smaller; aperture oval; outer lip somewhat expanded; columella arcuate and callous, callosity joining the outer lip posteriorly; canal short, slightly recurved. Colour white or light-fawn, irregularly marked with brown.

Cerithium unilineatum.

2 11 1962

Shell small, subulate, turreted; whorls longitudinally ribbed, varicose, spirally finely ribbed; aperture ovate. Colour white, spotted with brown, spots arranged spirally; a band of dark purple encircling the whorls, at their upper margin.

Cerithium fucatum.

2 11 1962

Shell light, thin, vitreous, pyramidal; whorls seven or eight, slightly convex, ornamented with three equal rows of granules, and the interstices with a single ridge and fine microscopic striæ, granules becoming obsolete on last whorl; last whorl ribbed and longitudinally striated, striæ fine, microscopic; aperture oval; outer lip slightly expanded; canal short, nearly closed. Colour yellowish-fawn, irregularly spotted with brown.

Cerithium asperum.

Shell pyramidal; whorls slightly convex, encircled in the middle with a row of nodules, and on either side a row of granules; interstices spirally striated, striæ raised and unequal in size; aperture ovate; columella arcuate, a slight callosity posteriorly; canal short. Colour whitish or light-fawn; nodules and striæ reddish brown.

Cerithium paxillum.

Shell somewhat ovate, turreted; whorls seven, slightly convex and varicose, ornamented with four rows of granules, and interstices with fine raised striæ, longitudinally rudely ribbed, ribs and granules becoming obsolete at the periphery of the last whorl; columella arcuate, and callous within; aperture ovate, canal very short. Colour light brown, granules black.

Cerithium bœticum.

962 Shell turreted; whorls seven or eight, slightly convex, spirally ribbed; ribs regular, depressed, alternately smaller, obsoletely varicose; aperture ovate; canal very short, abruptly truncate. Colour light-fawn, ribs black, or black with a yellowish band at the margins of the whorls, or spotted and marbled with different shades of brown, fawn-colour, and white.

Vertagus graniferus.

Shell subulate; whorls about twelve, flat, bordered by prominent and slightly elongate granules on both sides, intermediate space ornamented with two rows of granules of smaller size, interstices filled by a ridge, somewhat flexuous; aperture small, oblique, elongate-oval; columella slightly arched, callous, and furnished with a single fold. Colour white or dusky, spotted irregularly with brown, spots at the margins of the whorls darker and more regular.

Bittium tricarinatum.

Shell light, thin, shining, turreted; whorls eight, carinated by three spiral ribs, interstices finely spirally striated and ornamented by longitudinal ribs which are somewhat curved, rather distant, and become granulose at the crossing of the transverse ribs, giving the shell a clathrated appearance; aperture oval; columella arcuate, and twisted at lower part; base subplanulate and ornamented with diverging raised striæ. Colour brown.

Triphoris triticea.

1962 Shell minute, fusiformly ovate, ornamented throughout by spiral rows of regular-sized granules; aperture oval and in a line with the axis of the shell, lip slightly recurved and thickened (plicate on the inner side?); canal posterior, enclosed, tubular. Colour dark purplish-red, granules dusky white.

Triphoris fucata.

Shell elongate subulate; whorls sixteen to eighteen, with three granulose ribs and one much smaller at the suture; base subplanulate; canal short and recurved. Colour white, spotted irregularly with brown.

BM 1962

Triphoris affinis.

Shell elongately turreted, shining; whorls composed of three regular-sized rows of granules; canal short, tubular. Colour reddish brown.

BM 1962

Triphoris cingulifera.

Shell subulate; whorls about ten, ornamented by a row of granules at both margins, interstices concavely rounded, with a raised stria at the upper side, last whorl with three granulose ribs; canal short and tubular. Colour waxy-yellow, lower row of granules and ribs on last whorl purplish-red.

Triphoris flammulata.

Shell elongately pyramidal; whorls twelve to fourteen, spirally carinately ribbed, ribs three, central one much the smallest, a rib of same size at the sutures; canal tubular, enclosed. Colour white, marked with spots and longitudinal flammules of light yellowish-brown.

BM 1962

Triphoris clavata.

Shell elongate subulate; whorls fifteen to eighteen, bordered on each side by a row of granules, interstices concavely rounded, finely striated spirally, and bordered against the upper row of granules by a light ridge, obsoletely granulose; canal slightly recurved. Colour white or yellowish, interstices between the granules of a purplish or reddish brown, and spotted irregularly with the same.

BM 1962

Triphoris alternata.

Shell turreted; whorls composed of three regular-sized rows of granules, the middle one of dark reddish brown, the remaining two of a waxy-yellow colour; base longitudinally striated; canal closed, tubular.

Triphoris incisa.

Shell subulate; whorls encircled by three prominent smooth and regular ribs, interstices deep and very finely striated longitudinally, irregularly spotted and marbled with yellowish-white, brown, and purple of various shades.

Triton pusilla.

Shell small, fusiform; whorls six, non-varicose, plicately ribbed longitudinally and spirally striated; aperture oblong oval, less than one-half the length of the shell; columella arcuate posteriorly, callous, smooth; outer lip denticulate; canal short, slightly recurved. Colour white, with irregular brown spots or flammules longitudinally disposed, interrupted in the centre of each whorl by a narrow transverse white line.

NERITINA NEGLECTA.

Shell obliquely ovate; spire very small, consisting of one whorl, depressed; finely striated spirally, and longitudinally engraved with irregular striæ; columellar-area smooth, slightly curved, toothed in the centre; teeth seven or eight, covering rather more than half of the area; aperture expanded. Colour black, spotted irregularly with white.

m.

VANIKORO SEMIPLICATA.

Shell ovately globose, white, ornamented with spiral raised striæ, interstices very finely striated; spire longitudinally ribbed, ribs becoming obsolete on the last whorl; umbilical aperture finely grooved, edges rounded.

m.

VANIKORO IMBRICATA.

962

Shell obliquely ovately globose, light, thin, fragile, white, obliquely and longitudinally finely ribbed, crossed by spiral raised striæ; umbilical aperture coarsely ribbed.

EUCHELUS CORRUGATUS.

Shell globosely conic, turbinate, spirally ribbed and obliquely longitudinally striated; aperture nearly circular, umbilicated; outer lip thickened internally and ribbed. Colour light green, spotted with darker, spots arranged longitudinally and obliquely.

EUCHELUS FIMBRIATUS.

1962

Shell globose conic, white, carinately ribbed; ribs spiral, prominent and fimbriated at their edges; interstices ribbed longitudinally and obliquely and deeply punctured; aperture oval, brilliantly iridescent within; outer lip ridged internally, indented at the umbilical region.

MARGARITA MARMOREA.

962

Shell somewhat depressly turbinate; spire short, spirally striated; aperture circular, umbilicate; inner lip reflected over the umbilical region. Colour light green, clouded with white and green of different shades, and marked with occasional longitudinal and oblique zigzag lines of dark green.

1957

TURBO SEMICOSTATUS.

Shell depressly ovate, finely striated obliquely and longitudinally; spire and upper part of last whorl ridged, lower half smooth, ridges irregular in size, somewhat angulated at the centre; aperture circular, lip slightly effuse at base, imperforate. Colour light brownish red, marbled and variegated with darker, and ornamented with a broad yellowish spiral band below the periphery of the last whorl.

TURBO SANDWICENSIS.

Shell ovately turbinated, slightly perforated, somewhat tubulous, spirally ridged; ridges smooth, alternately rather smaller, squamose; scales most prominent on the last whorl, becoming obsolete near the base and on the upper whorls, interstices between the ridges finely imbricately laminated; last whorl somewhat angulated at the upper part. Colour green, marbled and variegated with dark brownish red.

3 VI 1962

COLLONIA? CANDIDA.

Shell minute, thin, perforate, orbicular, ornamented with raised spiral striæ (margins of upper whorls granulose at the sutures?); inner lip callous; aperture circular.

COLLONIA VARIABILIS.

Shell small, thin, ovate, shining; whorls three or four, convexly rounded, marked with very fine obliquely longitudinal striæ; inner lip callous, slightly expanded at the base; indented at the umbilical region, and with a groove behind the inner lip; aperture ovate. Colour white, variously painted with pink lines and blotches; the lines fine, oblique, extending over a portion of the whorls, sometimes flexuous and covering the whole surface; blotches of a longitudinal shape; the periphery of the last whorl usually ornamented with a row of pink spots.

3, VI 962

ALCYNA RUBRA.

Shell small, ovate, smooth, polished; whorls four, convexly rounded; aperture ovate; indented at the umbilical region, and grooved; columella with a prominent tooth near the base. Colour red, of different shades, or painted in a variety of patterns with blotches and spots of white and red, or marked with oblique longitudinal red lines.

3 VI 1962

ALCYNA SUBANGULATA.

Shell minute, rather solid, turbinate, ovate, ornamented with raised spiral striæ; whorls four, depressed somewhat in the centre; outer lip thickened externally; aperture circular; columella ending in a prominent tooth. Colour deep red, with oblique light-red lines.

CASSIS UMBILICATA.

Shell ovately globose; spire somewhat acuminate, acute, univaricose; whorls transversely ribbed, granulose towards the apex, ribs on last whorl strong, somewhat angular at their margins and slightly depressed, interstices deeply grooved; outer lip reflected and much thickened, dentately ridged, middle and upper ridges superficially bisected, and interstices between the centre ridges nodulous; the upper half of inner lip ribbed, the transverse ribs of the last whorl extending over it regularly and passing within; the ribs at the lower half of the inner lip (which are interrupted by a plait that extends over the columella) are close, much smaller, and somewhat wrinkled;

columella twisted and rolled, being produced in a tubular form, perforate. Colour cinereous, marked with irregular brown spots and blotches; apex reddish or purplish brown.

B.M. 1962

TUGALIA OBLONGA.

Shell oblong oval, depressly conical, radiately ribbed; ribs granulose, interstices decussated by concentric raised striæ; apex near posterior margin white.

BM 1962

SCUTELLINA CANCELLATA.

Shell oval, somewhat conical; surface cancellated by fine radiating ribs and concentric raised striæ; apex extending to the posterior margin. Colour white.

B.M. 1962

MUCRONALIA ROSEA.

Shell elongate ovate, smooth, polished; whorls six, convexly rounded; aperture oval. Colour rose-pink.

Found on *Echini*.

B.M. 1962

MUCRONALIA NITIDULA.

Shell small, subulate, thin, polished, vitreous; whorls convexly rounded, five in number, nucleus of three whorls slightly distorted; aperture small, ovate; inner lip slightly thickened and reflected at its junction with the columella. Colour white or light fawn-colour.

Lives on *Holothuriæ*.

B.M. 1962

MUCRONALIA OVATA.

Shell elongately ovate, light, dull shining; whorls five, slightly convex; inner lip thickened at the base and extending by a callosity over the columella to the junction of the outer lip. Colour dull white.

Lives on *Echini*.

STYLIFER ROBUSTUS.

Shell globosely ovate, light, polished; finely striated longitudinally; whorls convex and marginated, last whorl swollen, sutures well impressed; inner lip slightly reflected at its junction with the columella and around the base, disappearing at about the centre of the outer lip. Colour white.

Lives on *Echini*.

PATELLA SANDWICENSIS.

Shell ovate, raised; apex slightly anterior, radiately ribbed; ribs irregular, crenate, alternately smaller. Colour fulvous; ribs black; interior iridescent, silvery-blue.

B.M. 1962

TECTURA RADIATA.

Shell conical, oval, smooth, radiately ribbed; ribs few in number, wide, and becoming obsolete on the upper half of the shell; apex in a line with posterior margin of the shell. Colour brownish red, ornamented with white or reddish-white diverging lines.

Eulima aciculata.

Shell slender, acicular, smooth, shining, polished; whorls about twelve, flattened; sutures faintly defined; apex slightly distorted; aperture small, oval; lip plain, simple. Colour white.

Leiostraca distorta.

Shell small, subulate, light, thin, smooth, transparent, curved and distorted; whorls about eight, flattened, the last about half the length of the shell; aperture oblong oval, rather more than half the length of last whorl; inner lip continued by a callosity over the columella to its junction with the outer lip. Colour white.

Turbonilla decussata.

Shell subulate, light, thin, white, longitudinally ribbed and decussately spirally striated; ribs about twenty in number, becoming obsolete at the periphery of the last whorl, spiral striæ continuing to the base; whorls ten, convexly rounded, the first few shouldered posteriorly, irregularly varicose; varices four or five in number, about twice the width of the ribs and with their surface transversely striated; outline of the spire slightly curved; sutures well impressed; aperture oval; columella indentedly curved; inner lip straight, very slightly recurved at base.

Rissoina triticea.

Shell somewhat fusiformly ovate; whorls five, convexly rounded, the last more than half the length of the shell, longitudinally ribbed; ribs nine, prominent, smooth, continuous over the sutures; aperture ovate; outer lip thickened externally; suture at base slight. Colour white.

Rissoina turricula.

Shell turreted; whorls six, slightly angulated at the upper part, finely striated transversely, ribbed longitudinally; ribs ten, prominent; the last whorl encircled by a groove near its base; aperture ovate; suture at the base broad. Colour white.

Rissoa gracilis.

Shell slender, elongate, shining, ribbed longitudinally, ribs somewhat flexuous; whorls convexly rounded; aperture oval. Colour reddish-brown.

7. DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX NEW SPECIES OF LAND SHELLS, FROM THE ISLAND OF EBON, MARSHALL'S GROUP, IN THE COLLECTION OF H. CUMING. BY W. HARPER PEASE.

Genus LAMELLINA, Pease.

Shell imperforate; whorls smooth; columella twisted, and furnished with a lamelliform anterior plait and a spiral lamella on the columellar lip; last whorl with internal longitudinal lamellæ; outer lip simple, acute.

LAMELLINA SERRATA.

Shell minute, thin, lucid, fragile; conically ovate; whorls five, convex; aperture small, ovate, less than one-half the length of the shell; a spiral lamella on the centre of the columellar lip and one at the base; last whorl furnished with three longitudinal lamellæ, extending its whole length and disposed at equal distances from the outer lip, at about one-sixth of the circumference of the whorl apart; edges of the lamellæ serrated.

TORNATELLINA NITIDA.

Shell small, ovately turreted, thin, fragile, of a light horn-colour; whorls six, rounded, last whorl flattened and slightly depressed around the middle; aperture small, ovate, less than one-half the length of shell; outer lip simple, acute, slightly contracted at the middle; plait on inner lip prominent; base of the columella slightly reflected over the umbilical region and furnished with one or two plaits or tooth-like projections.

HYDROCENA FRAGILIS.

Shell ovately conical, thin, light, turreted, perforate, of a light horn-colour, encircled by narrow reddish-brown bands which are sometimes interrupted, or ornamented with longitudinal flammules or blotches of the same colour; whorls six or seven, convex, last whorl slightly angulated at the middle; aperture oval; outer lip thin, simple; umbilicus entering by a grooved channel, over which the inner lip is slightly reflected.

HELIX STRIOLATA.

Shell small, orbicular, thin, fragile, imperforate; spire slightly elevated, convex beneath, and ornamented with minute revolving striæ; whorls five, rounded, slightly angulated at the periphery; aperture lunate; light horn-colour.

VERTIGO NITENS.

Shell cylindrically oval, thin, pellucid, imperforate, apex obtuse; minutely striated, striæ longitudinal and slightly oblique; whorls five, rounded; sutures impressed; aperture subquadrate, rounded at the corners; lip slightly expanded and reflexed, furnished internally with three teeth, about equal distances apart, one of larger size, and bipartite on centre of columella, and one at the base. Colour white.

REGISTOMA COMPLANATUM.

Shell elongately circular, light, thin, pellucid, vitreous, straight; whorls six, last slightly oblique, surface smooth, enamelled [sutures marginated (?) but covered with enamel, rendering the entire surface smooth]; apex obtuse; aperture nearly circular (semilunar); outer lip slightly thickened externally; inner lip notched at base. Colour light brownish yellow.

8. DESCRIPTION OF NEW NUCULIDÆ. BY SYLVANUS HANLEY.

LEDA CONRADI. *T. subovato-acuta, postice longior et acutissime acuminata, valde inæquilateralis, radii impressi expers, cute subolivaceo-flava induta, costis crassis concentricis (ad marginem plicæ umbonalis angularem pluribus) et sulcis superne latis, inferne angustis, undique sculpta. Margo dorsalis antice subdeclivis; postice rectiusculus, declivis. Area magna, angulatim definita, inferne plicato-corrugata. Lunula nulla.*

Long. $\frac{3}{8}$, lat. $\frac{2}{9}$ poll.

Hab. —— ?

Mus. Taylor.

The form reminds one of Conrad's *L. eborea*, but the sculpture differs. The ribs on the posterior ridge form obtuse angles with the concentric ones.

LEDA BROOKII. *T. minuta, subæquilateralis, late ovato-conica, postice repente acuminata, vixque recurvata, ventricosa, eburnea, radii impressi expers, undique concentrice costata; interstitia costarum angustarum æqualiter lata, in medio lævia, utrinque creno-lirata. Margo dorsalis antice brevis, satisque declivis; postice rectiusculus, declivis; ventralis conspicue arcuatus, postice rectior multumque acclivis. Area magna, plica umbonali depressa creno-costata definita. Lunula sublævigata, sulco circumscripta.*

Long. $\frac{5}{23}$ poll.

Hab. Insula Borneo.

Mus. Cuming.

In the larger of the only two examples known to me, the front dorsal area is traversed by a kind of interrupted continuation of the ribs.

LEDA HINDSII. *T. parva, subæquilateralis, anguste ovato-acuta, antice plica sulcoque lato radiata, postice costa umbonali carinata, superficiem lævigatam superiorem sequente, munita, alibi concentrice costellata; interstitia lyris minutis undique decussata. Extremitas postica acuminata, vix recurvata. Area magna, concava, arcte longitudinaliter costellato-striata; interstitia impressa, punctulata. Lunula parva, transversim tuberculata.*

Long. $\frac{2}{9}$ poll.

Hab. Nicoyæ fretum?

Mus. Cuming, Hanley, Metcalfe.